PRESTY PERMS

the bill for the relief of the New York Volunteers.

To alter the Commissioners' Map of the

City of Brooklyn.

To lay out La Fayette-av. and St. Felixat in the City of Brooklyn.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The bill to amend the general Railroad
Law, and declaratory of the meaning of certain

s, was taken up Mr. Krese moved to strike out the enecting clause of the bill, he did it to give the gen-cleman who introduced it an opportunity to ex-clain the reasons why it should pass.

Mr. Van Santvoord explained the bill.

Mr. Van Santvoord explained the bill. The Judiciary Committee had a deed the 14th section—this provided that when the 1itle of any Railroad to land taken for is use should prove defective, the Company should not, on the reaking of such land be obliged to pay for the improvements they had made thereon, in good faith. That is, if a Railroad Company had erected buildings, and constructed its tracs, it should not be compelled to pay to the owner of the land on retainer it as had been the case in the instances referred to by the gentlemen from Cayuga and Tompkins.

Mr. Hutchins, said as the bill now stood, he could not give it his vote. There was one feature.

Mr. HUTCHINS, said as the bill now stood, he coal not give it his vote. There was one feature introduced with this bill rot likely to attract the attention of the House; it had some bearing upon parties who might be in hitigation with certain Ruilroad Companies.

The objectionable section related to cases now before the Courts. The Hodson River Road had, he understood, under the advice of coursel, proceeded in taking lands under its charter, instead of the seneral law of 1850. Under the provisions of

ceeded in taking lands under its charter, instead of the general law of 1850. Under the provisions of this act, if the companies have gone on under their charters in acquiring titles to any land, and such nile had been forfetted by the acceptance of the compensation by the other, then it does not interfere; but if the proceedings are not completed, we preciously tell them that trey may begin anew under the general law.

The fitth acction, which was introduced at his suggestion, "that this bill shall not affect any proceedings, &c., commenced," but he had come to the conclusion that it did not cover the case, but that it conficted with the provisions of the third section. For the purpose of having a better understanding of the bill, he moved that when the Committee rise it report progress. Agreed to. Agreed to.

port progress Agreed to.
Mr. A. Smith moved that the bill in reintion to the fundain the late Court of Chancery be made the order of the day for Thursday next -

The bill in relation to the Chief of Police in the City of New-York, which repeals the law of July II, 1851, relative to the appointment of the Chief, was passed in Committee and ordered to be

The Committee of the Whole reported regresses in the bill to amend the Charter of the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad Company. Rextends the time of commencing the second track, and expending \$100,000 thereon, one year. They also reported progress on the bill relation to Savings Banks. It authorizes Savings Banks to invest in City Stocks or Bonds.

Mr. BERRY offered a Joint Resolution, that when the Legislature adjourns on Friday, it will adjourn till Tuesday. Laid over.

Mr. Underwood moved that the use of

the Assembly Chamber be granted, on Thursday evening, to the scientific gentemen who have been invited to address the Legislature. Agreed to. The House then adjoursed. College Riot at Cleveland. The first despatch on this matter will be found on

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1832. CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1892.
The riot yesterday commenced through the discrety of portions of a human body in a cesspool of the Homeopathic College, and which was identified by friends of the deceased. To satisfy the public mind, a Committee of five citizens was appointed to go through the building and examine every part, if dark the crowd about the College increased largely, and hundreds of people, with lanterns, bludgeons, &c., were congregated.

Every door from the first to the fourth story was burst in by the Committee, the mob occupying the stairs, passages, &c., anxiously awaiting the report of the Committee. In the dissecting room, situated in the ceekleft of the building, the Committee found the bodies of a man and woman partly dissected,

in the cockleft of the building, the Committee found the bodies of a man and woman partly dissected, and, in one corner, a dry goods box filled with head s, feet, trunks and other portions of bedies. One of the Committee recognized the hand of his own daughter by unmistakable marks.

The crowd now burst in, ransacked the rooms and east their contents from the windows. A full length sheleton was lashed to a barber's pole and carried about the streets. The building was twice fired, but extinguished. The Light Artulery and several companies have been called our, and are on guard, as well as the city authorities. The mob has continued throughout the day and fears are entertained of an attack to-night. The Sheriff bas issued a proclamation calling on all good citizess to aid in putting down the ricters.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Tues ay, Feb. 17, 1852.

A message was received in the Senate, from the House of Assembly annoureing the appointment of Josephus Shana, of Middlesex, Socaker pro tem, by reason of sickness of Hon J. Huvler, Speaker.

The Senate have confirmed the following nominations of the Governor, made some time since:

Richard P. Thomspon, Eaq., for Attorney General.

b Van Arsdale, Esq., Prosecutor of the Pleas for Essex Co.

Wm. Thompson, Esq., Prosecutor for Somerset.

The nemination of Samuel Allen, as Prosecutor for Salem Co., was postponed, and that of John T. Nixon, Whig, Prosecutor for Cumberland, was rejected.

Destruction of the Lexington (Ky.) Lunatic Asylum by Fire-Loss of Life-Fire at Lou-

isville—Kessuth and Szemere's Letter.
Lousyille. Tuescay, Feb. 17, 1852.
The Lunatic Asylum at Lexington was destreyed by the yesterday, one lunatic was burned to death and several severely injured.

A fire occurred here last night on the corner of sixth and Water-sts., destroying three buildings and mirring three others.

The publication of Szemere's letter relative to th, has created a great revulsion of public g, and further development is anxiously

The Southern Mail.—Further from Mexico.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1882.

The Southern mail as late as due is received.

The New Orleans papers contain farther details of the news received from the City of Mexico to the

The propellor Gen. Stockton was sold at Acapulco by order of the American Consul, for lack of funds to prosecute the voyage. The Mexican authorities pronounce the sale null, but the Consul insisted on his jurisdiction over the vessel, and the Judge decided the sale to be varied. The vessel still remains in the hands of the authorities.

PRILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1852.

We learn from Havre de Grace that at 6 o'clock this steering the railroad ice bridge was as firm as ever. The rise in the river had passed off without affecting it, and passengers can cross with perfect talety.

A young married woman percent

gher, aged 19, residing in Southwark, committed suicide to day in consequence of a family quarrel. California Mail. Washington, Monday, Feb. 16, 1852.

I am officially authorized to announce that the regular mails for California are now, and will be hereafter, closed in the New York Fost Office at 2 c'clock P. M., on the 9th and 24th of each month.

Pittaburgh Items-Navigation.

Privation. Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1832.
It snowed here most of the day yesterday, and we have now fine sleighing. There is 7t feet water in the river, and falling.
There is much activity in business, and a very large amount of travel going east. The Ship Shanunga.

New-Berrono, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1852.

It is thought that the whole of the cargo of the ship Shanunga will be saved, but with the vessel it is coubtful, as she has already six feet of water in her hold. Clinton County, Pa., for Cass

LOCKHAVEN, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1852.

The Opposition Convention of Clinton County, has evening elected delegates to the Harrisburg Convention, and instructed them unanimously for Gen. Case. NEW ORLEAMS, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1852.
Correx continues in brisk demand. The sales totay reached 4,000 bales, and the advance of yestertay has been fully sustained. The receipts to-day
have been 25,600 bales, by far the largest ever known.

Naw-Obles, by far the largest ever known.

The week has opened with a poor assortment, and in a rates have been demanded. Sales were consequently checked. The day's transactions reach too bales at irregular, but very full prices. Good inditing salis at 8c.@8ic. Midding fair Sic.@8ic. Curvan—4,000 bags new Rio changed hands at 9c.@8ic. Mind largest ever at 814 90, and Onio Flour at 84 10004 25.

CHARLESTON Menday, Feb. 16, 1852.

corrow is in good demand. Sales to day of 2,169

also at 61c.@81c. Prices have advanced ic. since is reaction of the Pacific's advices.

Movements of Professor Kinkel

Professor Kinkel's address fast night was celly ered before a large audience. He spike in German and the speech has not yet been translated. He defors making collections till after Kossuth's visit. The Professor left to day for Cincinnati.

Riets at Steabenville.

Completion of the Buffalo and State Line

Ratiread, &c.

EUFFALO, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1852.

The first locomotive on the Buffalo and State Line of Ratiroad came through to Buffalo to-day. This completes the line along the Lake shore to Erie.

The weather is again revere, and some snow has falled.

SOUTH AMERICA.

We have advices from Chili to Dec. 25. The movement of Gen. Cruz against the government of President Montt has been entirely sup-resed, and an amicable treaty has been arranged etween the contending parties.

In the South, events of a grave nature have taken

In the South, events of a grave nature have taken place, on the issue of which the wo or weal of the entire Republic depends. One of the bloodiest battles on record in the history of Chili was fought on the sth of December, on the plains of Longonnilla. Its duration, the close engagement of the troops, and the great number of dead and wounded on both sides, for the comparatively small number of combatants, will give this battle a prominent place in the bistory of the country.

hatants, will give this battle a prominent proine history of the country.

A victory was gained by the troops of the Government after seven hours fighting, but the victory was
cearly bought, and the laurels gained by the country
are spotted with the blood of its own children; and
when gained, a forther resistance and a further fight
would have demanded a guater sacrince, and more
shedding of blood. General Bulnes, therefore, con-

troops of the government under Gen. Baines, and the insurgents from the South under Gen. Cruz, mer near Longomil'a, after weeks of retreating and ma-neuvering on both sides, to obtain the most favora-

neuvering on both sides, to obtain the most favorable position.

General Bulnes, with a reinforcement of 1,500 men from Talca, under Col. Leteiter, had about 4,000 men in the field; and a similar number of insurgents were commanded by Gen. Cruz. The battle lasted from 7 o'clock in the afternoon. Nearly 2,000, or one fourth, were left dead and wounded on the field.

The strength of Gen. Cruz at the commencement of the battle, consisted in his cavalry, amounting to about 1,200 men. The cavalry of both armies opened the battle, but the superior artillery of Gen. Bulnes, combined with his cavalry force, soon broke the enemy's ranks and routed them. Then followed the engagements of both infantry forces, which lasted nearly six hours, and its results we have stated above. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Gen. Cruz, totally beaten, retreated to a farm (Casa de Reyes) and Gen. Bulnes to his former position.

Alemparte, one of Cruz's Generals, negotiated the conditions proposed by him, and Senor Don Antonio Garcia Reyes acted for Gen. Bulnes, when on the 15th mist, to the content of all well disposed citizens,

other side.

Gen. Cruz and the rebel army recognize as President of the Republic Den Manuel Montt, and the army places uself under the command of Gez. Bulnes. Gen. Cruz, promises to disband his forces scattered about the country, within a fortnight, to recken from the date of the ratification of the treaty. reckon from the cate of the rathication of the treaty. Gen. Bulnes receives the forces delivered to him, and restores to the officers the rank they held before the revolution, promising that they shall not be prosecuted on account of their pointical conduct since the 1st of September last. He also pledges himself to obtain a general amnesty for all persons engaged in the political disturbances that have taken place. The treaty was ratified on the 16th of December, and signed by both Generals.

A treaty of peace, commerce and navigation has

cember, and signed by both Generals.

A treaty of peace, commerce and navigation has been entered into by the Chilian and Peruvian Governments, which was approved and accepted by the latter power on the lithor November. The following is a sympatical in properties.

ing is a synopsis of its provisions:
It is stipulated that, in case of a war arising be It is stipulated that, in case of a war arising between the parties, they small respectively protect the property of each other's citizens, and they shall be at perfect liberty to leave the country. During civil war they may remove from one province to another with pewfect security and freedom. In case of war, both Governments promise not to authorize privateers in attacking each other's undefenced vessels. Neither shall they help each other's enemies, nor in any way facilitate their operations; but observe a strict neutrality, not permitting the ships of the beligerent parties to enter their ports, nor give them water or victuals. The two republies shall not permit any warlike preparations to take place in their respective territories, but shall prevent the continuance of such preparations as soon as they are notified that said proceedings are made, with the object of attacking one of them.

Their vessels shall always be free to enter and

cutions for such debts can be levied in both coun

arrived at Velparaiso.

The British brig Usk arrived at Valparaiso on the loth of December, having on beard the remains of Senor Don Francisco Rodriguez, late Consul for Chili at the Sandwich Islands, who died there on the 21st of September.

Public Dinner, Mr. Buchanan has written the fol lowing letter

RICHMOND, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1852. RIGHMOND, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1602.

GENTLEMEN: On my arrival in this city, last evening, I received your very kind letter welcoming me to the Metropolis of the Old Dominion, and tendering me the honor of a public dinner. I regret, deep jr regret, that my visit to Richmond will necessarily be so brief, I cannot enjoy the pleasure and the privilege of meeting you all at the festive board. Intending meeting you all at the festive board. Intending merely to pass a day with my valued friend,

gerous breakers which she has ever encountered, and has triumphantly ridden out the storm.

Both those who supported the measures of the Compromise as just and necessary, and those who, regarding them in a different light, yet acquiesce in them for the sake of the Union, have arrived at the same conclusion—that it must and shall be executed. They have thus, for every practical purpose, adopted the same platform, and have resolved to sustain it against the common enemy.

Why, then, should they wrangle, and divide and waste their energies, not respecting the main ques-

Why, then, should they wrangle, and divide and waste their energies, not respecting the main question, which has already been definitely settled, but in regard to the process which has brought them, though from different circulous, to the same conclusion. Above all, why should the strength of the Democratic party of the country be impaired, and its ascendency jeoparded for any such cause?

We who believe that the triumph of Democratic principles is executial not only to the prosperity of the Union, but even to the preservation of the Constitution, ought reciprocally to forget, and if need

be to forgive, the past, and cordially unite with our political brethren in sustaining for the future the good old cause of Democracy. It must be a source

good old cause of Democracy. It must be a source of deep ab i lasting pleasure to every patriotic heart that dur beloved country has so happily passed through the late trying and dangerous crisis.

The volcano has been extinguished, I trust, forever, and the man who would apply a frebrand at the pierent moment to the compustible materials which still remain, may produce an equation to overwhelm both the Constitution and the Union.

With set timents of high and grateful respect I remain your fellow-c tizen.

James Bughanan.

Bushton F. Learn, Esq., and other gentlemen.

CITY ITEMS.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD-LOSS OF LIFE.-The most terrible accident which has yet occurred upon the Erie Railroad, befel the train coming to New-York yesterday morning. The writer of this account was an eye-witness and participant in the thrilling scene and will briefly sketch what came under his notice,

When the engine, with a baggage-car and four passenger-cars attached, had come to a sharp curve in the road, about two miles west of Equipunk, those of us who were in the next to the last car were suddenly startled from our seats, thrown hither and thither by that perclinar jolting motion, which is well known to the experienced as indicating that the car is off from the track. We were drawn over the sleepers for the distance of forty rods, expecting every instant that the car would fall to The stove was at once upset, and the coals scattered in every direction, blinding our eyes with smoke and sees. When the engine was stopped, upon rushing to the door, the first sight that met our view was the Delaware River rushing by, directly beneath, at the foot of a walled precipice of at least thirty feet in height. The next moment the conductor of the train came drifting by upon a cake of ice, calling for help, and assuring us that he had already fallen through the crumbling foothold two or three times. A short distance behind him was a passenger in a similar situation. The ice was drifting at the rate of five miles an hour, and it required fast running to keep in a line with them. Ropes were procured from the engine, and after some min utes of fearful suspense, with the aid of a skiff and a board thrown to one of them to be used as a paddle, they were both rescued in a helpless condition. By this time, we learned that the passenger car behind us, the last of the train, was just the other side of the curve, thrown entirely into the Delaware River, with all who were in it. We hastened to the spot, and lo thirty feet below us was the car, almost buried under the water, and the poor creatures within were thrusting their arms out of the windows calling . Two or three of them had crawled upon the roof and were beseeching us to save them. The scene at first seemed to strike every one dumb with horror. The smooth-walled precipice coulnot be descended. We were obliged to go a little further up the river, where there is no wall, but only a gravel bank, and there slide down to the water's edge. The car, at its nearest end, was about 25 feet from the shore; the water was deep and running very swiftly. Boards were found upon the beach but none of them were long enough. After half an hour's hard work a dead trunk of a hemlock tree was shoved into the last window, and the other end resting upon the shore. With the aid of this a bridge was built, upon which those able to walk were led. and those too much frozen to move were carried An ax was procured and holes out through the roof and one after another the unfertunate passengers were lifted out. It was one of the most thrilling scenes ever imagined, A young girl was orawn up, and at once began to plead that he mother might be saved; a husband begged for his wife's rescue-friend struggled to save friend. An old lady of seventy years was drawn out of the water insensible, but she afterward revived. Upon getting the sufferers ashore, the only way to get them to a place of relief was to put ropes around their bodies under the arms, and draw them directly up the pre cipice. The severe cold incapacitated them for raising hardly a finger to aid themselves. The hair and garments of the ladies were frozen stiff as soon as they were drawn out of the water in the car. On man, by the name of Hyatt, was quite dead when taken from the ice. The sufferers (wounded dreadfully some of them, and all more or less bruised,) were taken into the two remaining uninjured cars and there made as comfortable as they could be, chilled through with dripping garments. Though two or three porsons were said to be missing, it was thought best to come on with the wounded, and they

There is every reason to believe that four persons be twenty or thirty. The energy of two or three gentlemen, who were themselves injured, in getting out the sufferers, was most praise worthy. It is only a proper tribute to their self-sacrificing endeavors, to mention the names of Mr. John E. Telfree, of Ith aca, N. Y., and Mr. J. W. Armsfrong, an agent of the firm of Stone & Starr, No. 41 Broadway. The latter had received a severe wound behind the right ear, but was indefatigable in devising means of relief; cutting through the roof; breaking out the windows, and with his own hand, extricating one after another. The immediate cause of the accident was the breaking of a rail at the curve. It is the general opinion of the passengers that the cars were not moving faster than twenty miles an Whether that was a prudent rate o speed at a sharp curve upon the edge of such a precipice, the public can judge. But what can be said in extenuation of the fact, that the signal-rope connecting with the enginedid no run through the last two cars | When the accident began, a dozen men made a rush for the bell-cord and it was not to be found. Judge of our disappointment, our horror, when it was known, in an instant, that we had no means of preventing the ruin that seemed inevitable. Several have since said that they remarked before the occurrence that there was this neglect. Let there then be a thorough investigation, and let us know who was thus culpable. The conductor was in the last car himself, and could instantaneously have rung the bell at the engine, and those in the next car could have done so. This carelessness is deeply felt by the passengers as a most grevious wrong, not only done to the dead and wounded, but to all whose lives have thus been R. S. S. D., No. 292 Fourth st. periled

were left some of them at points upon the route, and those able and willing to do so continued their

journey to New-York.

SUMMARY OF LOCAL AFFAIRS. - For a few days past, Coroner Ives has been investigating a murder which occurred recently, the victim having on last Friday morning died at the New-York Hospital, from the effects of injuries received on the evening of the 20th ult., at a porter-house, on the south-west corner of Vestry and Washington-sts. Owing to the fact that some of the parties implicated had not been arrested, the matter has not heretofore been made public. The victim is John Cannon, native of Ireland, 22 years of age, who at the time of receiving the injuries which terminated fatally, boarded at No. 451 Greenwich-st. He was em ployed in the sugar refinery of Mr. Swift, corner o Laight and Washington sts, and on the evening above named, after quitting work, went with a fel low-workman named James McAllister to the por ter-house in question, for the purpose of taking social glass. On going into the place, they found a number of the hands of the Phonix Foun dry and others, considerably under the influence of liquor, and making a great noise, they stepped up to the bar, and while waiting for the liquor which they had ordered, were insulted by the foundry hands who asserted that they were occupying more room at the counter than they were entitled to. A quar rel then ensued, and the foundry hands commenced a savage assault upon the deceased and his com panion, whom they beat on the head and body with champagne bottles, clubs, and anything else that came to hand. One of them, named Wm. Crabtree, seized a kettle of hot water which was upon the stove, and threw it over them. At length the dis turbance was quelled, and the deceased was found lying in a state of insensibility upon the floor, bleeding profusely, and with his skull fractured. A physi-

by his request, the deceased was taken to the City Hospital and placed under the care of Dr. Allen, who, after some time, succeeded in restoring him to consciousness. He was not able to state which of the men struck him upon the head, but was positive that it was one of the three who first assaulted him. After his decease, the Cororer issued warrants for the arrest of Wm and lieved to be the parties who inflicted the injuries. The warrants were placed in the hands of officers Gasque and McCord, of Fifth Ward, who, after a diligent search, succeeded in arresting Wm Crabtree, who was committed to prison. The others have not been arrested. The testimony before the Coroner failed to show which of the accused inflicted the blow upon the head which produced death, but evidence was elicited showing that Win. Crabtree, the individual now in custody, was seen to flourish a champagne bottle, and at the same time make use of threathening language to the deceased. The Jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death frem injuries received on the evening of the 20th of January, by blows inflicted upon him by one of the three persons, Wm. Crabtree, Geo. Crabtree, or Thos. Brown. On the rendition of the verdict, Wm Crabtree was committed to prison. He, it is said, is an assistant engineer of the steamer Brother Jona. than, now lying at Williamsburg. The deceased is said to have been an honest and industrious man, but rather addicted to usine intoxicating liquors. His relatives reside in Ireland.

-The examination of Messrs. Hawkins and Winn relative to the charge of false pretenses preferred against them by Mr. Scofield, in which it is alleged he was defrauded by them out of \$3,500, was yesterday resumed before Justice Osberne. The elicited except a reiteration of a portion of the affidavit previously made by him, that Winn and Hawkins had, in order to obtain the loan, represented themselves to be worth, the former \$50,900 and the latter \$20 000, when in fact they had nothing. The greater portion of the time was occupied in putting questions calculated to elicit whether or not usury was connected with the loan. These questions were all ruled out by the magistrate as being foreign to the matter in hand. He has, however, expressed a willingness to hear argument on that point when the investigation is again resumed. Adjourned till this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

-There are more ways of getting offices than people generally dream of in this matter-of-fact age. For instance, not a great while ago a sharp politician, on the lookout for a berth where Uncle Sam's yellow boys might be raked in for the smallest possible labor, got hold of an old petition for some public improvement, cut off the head of it, and wrote, "We, the undersigned, most earnestly recommend Mr. — for the office of ____," &c. &c., which he very coolly attached to the head of the roll of about 10,000 names. Of course such backing was irresistible, and the sharp practitio walked in without question.

-Capt. Carpenter, of the Fifth Ward. sends us the following: "The angel of death has laid his heavy hand upon us in this District in a manner truly awful. On Saturday last James Bingham, the deorman, died. Yesterday, First Assistant Capt. Revnolfs bid adies to this world, and last night Officer Carlock was called to his long home. Three more of the members of my command are now lying low with the same complaint. All these men contracted the disease while in the discharge of their duty."

- The second of the course of Lectures before the Law Institute will be delivered at the Circuit Court Room this evening by RICHARD B KIMBALL, Esq , the author of St. Leger, or the Threads of Life. It will be upon the history and proper character of the profession, and the sphere and extent of its legitimate action. Those who are acquainted with the learned lecturer's writings will need no inducement to attend.

- The meeting of the Committee of the Friends of the late Fenimore Cooper, for final arrangements preparatory to the public commemoraheld at the Astor House this evening, Washington Irving presiding. Mr. Webster is to preside at the meeting at Metropolitan Hall, and Mr. Bryant will deliver the oration. The programme will probably appear in the paper of to-morrow.

-The citizens of the young City of Williamsburgh are rejoicing over their " first ordinance ." If they realized the enormous brood that will follow this nest egg, they would laugh from the other side of their mouths.

-No Police force yet in Williamsburgh. The jolly people of that suburb are enjoying the felicities that dwelt with the Jews in that day when there was no King in the land, and each map did whatever seemed good in his own eyes.

-The croakers are beginning early. That "Northern hive" of dreadful rumors, a West. ern paper, is said to have said that the late cold weather has destreyed all the buds of the fruit trees, so that we New-Yorkers must expect to go hungr for apples next season. We shall see what specula tion starts this cry of wolf.

-Michael Roney, a laborer on the Erie Railroad, was yesterday run over by a train of cars near Piermont, in consequence of which his right leg was shockingly crushed below the knee. He was brought to the New-York Hospital, last evening. The injured limb will probably have to be amoutated

-Quite an excitement was created in Thompson-st., at a late hour on Monday night, by the report that Mrs. Anna Howell had committed suicide at No. 4. It turned out that while partially deranged she had merely thrust her hand through a pane of glass in one of the front windows.

-In the State Senate yesterday the mangets of the Seamen's Fund asked for an act empowering them to make a loan Columbia College asked for permission to dispose of the property ... The Faculty of the New-York University asked for an appropriation....In the Assembly, Mr. Rose reported in favor of a bill for the relief of the New York Volunteers.

-An Inquest was yesterday held at No. 168 West 18th-st., upon the body of Martha Amelia Cannif, 15 years of age, whose death was the result of burne received on the 8th inst , her ci thes having accidentally taken fire while she was engaged in cooking. Verdict accordingly.

-James Brown, a Bostonian, was yesterday arrested while engaged in stealing a piece of broadcloth, valued at \$36, from the warerooms of Mr Herman Schulting, at No. 157 William-st.

-John Black, a driver in the employ of Murphy & Flynn, was yesterday arrested on complaint of Mr. Murphy, who charges him with embezzling \$1 40, the proceeds of a trip.

-A lad about 12 years of age, named Francis O. Backman, was arrested on Monday night at the Broadway Theater, for picking the pocket of a Mrs. Carmine, of Williamsburgh, of \$20, as she was leaving the theater. - Gen. Sam. Houston arrived yesterday

and has taken rooms at the Irving House. He will receive his friends at the Governor's Room, City Hall, to day. John Fenty was yesterday arrested, charged by John J. Woodane, First Mate of the steamship Pacific, Collins line, with having altered a receipt for \$11 so as to read \$21.

-In the Sessions yesterday, John Campbell was tried for highway robbery, and acquitted.... Emily Burke was tried for grand larcency, and acquitted.....Adjourned. -The Light Guard Soirce at the Astor

House on Monday night was a most brilliant affair-The tickets were \$10 each, and the whole of the money went to decorate and supply the fets. - Dr. Antisell's third lecture will be given at 71 c'clock, in Clinton Hall, this evening. Tickets only 12t cents. Subject: Volcanoes and

STATES PRISON LABOR. -- Some of the parties engaged in getting up petitions against States Prison competition with workers at mechanical rades brought the petitions signed to us yesterday in order that we might forward them to Hon. G. D. MORGAN for presentation to the Legislature. This was dot e to obviste all danger of the signatures be-

against the Maine Law. In stating this we repeat our caution to respectable citizens not to let themselves be entrapped into giving their names where there is any chance of their being perverted to such

BANQUET NIGHT .- The great Banquet of the National Temperance Society takes place toright at Metropolitan Hall, to begin at 54 o'clock Among the speakers we notice Senator Houston of Texas, Hon. Horace Mann, Hon. Nea! Dow, author of the Maine Liquor Law, Rev. John Chambers, Rev T. L. Cuyler, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Rev. R. S. Foster, and others. Mr. Braham, the tenor of the Catharine Hayes troupe, and the Alleghanians, furnish the vocal music, and Dodworth's full Cornet Band the instrumental. The Committee have wisely issued tickets for the exercises, without din-ner, at 50 cents each—to be had at the door.

OPERA AT ASTOR-PLACE.-We are delighted with the great success of Robert le Diable at this House. Its repetition to night is justified by the crowds it has uniformly attracted. Let those go who have not been before, and those who have been, go the more; for there are not many Operas better worth hearing.

BENEFIT To-DAY .- We notice that Dr. L. Hassert, the popular Treasurer at the Museum, has his benefit to-day, the plays being "The Stran-ger" and "The Bottle." Dr. H. has peculiar claims upon the public which will no doubt be generously acknowledged. He is a thorough temperance man, and has been for many years Grand Scribe of the Sons of Temperance. In 1849 he lost his wife and two children by cholera, besides having his own health impaired. His friends will not forget him

We sincerely regret to hear of the increased illness of Prof. Duscan, of the New-York Free Academy, now in London.

SALES of REAL ESTATE .- The following Real Estate, situate in Brooklyn, was sold on Tuesday, at the Merchants' Exchange, by James Cole : House and lot 3 Front-st.

House and lot on Clermont-st. near Park-av.

House and lot on Clermont-st. near Park-av., adjoin-....\$8,000 House and lot 107 Willew-st Wm. H. Franklin, Son & Co., sold the following t lot of ground 25 Ferry-st., with an L on Jacob-st.\$10,900 I lot on south side of 86th st., between 4th and 5th-

Also the following Brooklyn property by James House and lot 10 Degraw-st.

The following sales were made by Anthony J. Bleecker:

House and lot 10 Charlton at House and 13 years lease of lot 33 Charlton-st. House and 13 years lease of 35 Charlton-st. let cor. 119th-st. and 5th-av. n 5th and 6th avs... Adrian H. Muller sold the following

COURT CALENDAR—This Day.—Superior Court—Nos. 247, 65, 290, 86, 63, 15, 260, 46, 185, 367, 548, 371, 372, 374, 375, 377, 378, 379, 380, 382, 383, 204, 13, 136, 282, 124, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389.

COMMON PLEAS—Both branches same as yesterday.

SUFFREME COURT—General Term—Nos. 16, 18, 19, 21, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 1, 2, 36.
U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 22, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32,

SUPREME COURT-Before Judges Ed-SUPREME COURT—Before Judges Edmunds, Mitchell and Roosevelt.—James Christopher and others agt. the Mayor 4c. of New York.—Appeal from the decision of Judge Roosevelt, at special term, directing the temporary injunction to restrain the Mayor and Common Council from proceeding in the matter of contract to John B. Corlies, &c., as to the rebuilding of Washington Market, to be continued. The appeal was called up yesterday and the argument commenced; to be resumed this forenoon.

[Advertisement.]—WET SILKS, WET SILKS—Just received at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand st. 1,500 pieces of rich silks, but slightly wet, warranted free from stain and in good order, conprising 500 pieces of rich black silks invoiced at 110 cents, and will be offered at 62@75 cents per yard. 500 pieces of elegant brocade silks, valued at 125 cents and offered at 75@87 cents per yard, 200 pieces of rich plaid and stripe; spring and enumer silks, invoice value 90 cents, and offered at 40@56 cents per yard. Also: 100 pieces of piain black silks, invoice value 90 cents and offered at 40@56 cents per yard. Also: 500 pieces of new styles of elegant barege de laine, warranted perfect in every respect, invoice value 30 cents, and offered at 1 shilling per yard. All the above goods are the choice selection [Advertisement.] - WET SILKS, WET partial and the above goods are the choice selection from the large Auction sales of damaged silks and de laines, are warranted perfectly free from smoke, heat or damage. Ladies are particularly invited to

[Advertisement]-The good taste and exquisite finish of the Fresco Paintings in the new Confectionery Store of Messrs. Thompson, No. 359 Broadway, merits the attention of all connoiseurs in the fine arts. Mr. Ferdinand Rossini, of Italy, Fresco Painter, has, in the execution of this work, he himself very great credit [Advertisement.] Now is the time to pur-

[Advertisement.] Now is the time to purchase wet silks, wet tinens. napkins, table cloths, ginghams, doyles, &c. C. W. Sanders & Co., successors to S. Barker, No. 301 Grand-st., will open this morning, 30 cases of the above goods slightly damaged by water only, and will be sold off immediately at great bargains. The greatest bargains in Black Silks ever offered, also cloths, cassimeres and vestings.

BROOKLYN ITEMS. SUMMARY OF LOCAL AFFAIRS. -- The

Grand Jury made their presentment in the Court of Oyer and Terminer (Judge Morse presiding) and the following persons were arraigned on the various indictments found against them: Thomas Connelly, indicted for seiling lottery tickets, pleaded not guilty. John McGehan, on a like indictment, pleaded not guilty. John Chadwick, false pretenses, pleaded not guilty. Patrick Mulligan, bigamy, pleaded not guilty. David Orr, indicted on a similar charge, pleaded not guilty Adolph Thompson, burglary, like plea. Julia Dean petit larceny, second offense, like plea. John Baldwin, arson, like plea. Michael Joseph, resisting exe cution of legal process, like plez. Mary Allen, grand larceny, like plea. William Heeney, grand larceny, dget Fogarty. like plea. Ellen Cummings and Bri jointly indicted for grand largeny, like plea. Jo Jointly indicted for grand larceny, like plea. John Layton. alacs John Lawler, bigamy, pleaded guilty. John W. McAlpine, embezzlement, pleaded not guilty. Alexander Dolan, mayhem, like plea. Robert Greenwood, brought up in the custody of the Sheriff, being unable to pay a fine imposed in the Justices' Court, was discharged with an admonition. Frances Callaghan was also discharged from custody, the Grand Jury not finding a bill against him. The Court adjourned to this day.

-A woman named Josephs died at the Poor-House a few days since, as alleged, from inju-

ries mills ted by two constables, who, in arresting her husban 4 some time previous, were under the necessity of a ratesting with her. The woman was encients at the time. An examination into the circumstances has been made, and from the testimony of the physicia, us attending the said institution, it is fully shown that the cause of her deals was other than from injur, es at the hands of the officers, who had treated her wa h all the leatency due her sex, on the occasion referred to. There were no marks of violence about her body, and no evidence to show that she had been in the least maltreated

-Edward Wilson, the proprietor of liquor salcon opposite the City Hall, wal convicted in the City Court on an indictment for keeping a disorderly house. He was also arraigned on an tadio ment for selling liquor without license, to which he pleaded guilty. Sentence deferred.

-Rev. John Coffia Nazro Israel, prophet, &c., has reappeared as a vital fact in this world's history. He is advertised by the landlord of the Livingston House as having done him out of a week's board and decamped, leaving only four wretched lines of doggerel about the separation of friends. -A very beautiful service of plate was

presented this morning to Hon. John Vanderbilt, by the Coney Island Plank Road Company, through s Committee composed of L. D. Coney and E. D. Litchfield, Esquires. The service consists of fou

-The Assembly passed a bill yesterday altering the map of Brooklyn, and authorizing the Common Council to lay out Lafayotte-av. and St. Felix-et.

The Aztec Children-Why they are Assatled in the Herald. To the Editor of The Tribune :

I ask of you, as a man who loves honesty and hates knavery, to give publicity to the facts which I have embodied in my affidavit. You know me, as do thousands of our citizens, and I am at liberty to refer directly to Cromwell, Haight & Co., importers. No. 68 Maiden-lane, and 11 Liberty-st.; Fellows, Vanarsdale & Cooper, importers, No. 11 Maiden-lane, and to John Bellamy, corner Courtlandt and Green wich-sts., wholesale jobbing house, having dealt with the latter firms to the value of more than one hundred thousand dollars during my residence in this City, and I challenge any one to point to an act of my life inconsistent with integrity and good faith .-Read, then, the following sworn statement of facts, and ask the public to make the fitting comments. 1 remain. Yours, &c., Joseph Monnis.

and ask the public to make the fitting comments. I remain.

Yours, &c., Joseph Morris.

City and County? Joseph Morris, being duly awora, dealy New-York, ss. i poses and says: I have for the last nineleen years been a resident of this City, wheren I am well known: That, on or about the last Dec. last, naving decided to exhibit the Aztec Children at this Sonsety Ligrary, I, after having invited most of the Editors of this City to vient them, invited Messrs. Bennett and Hodson of The Herald in like manner, only destring them (as I had done with others) to call and see the Children, and write concerning them whatever they should think proper. Mr. Bennet and indoconous cerning them whatever they should think proper. Bennet and not come, but Mr. Hudson ald, and professed himself deeply interested in and granised by the emblation; said he had sever seen anything more remarkable; while his companion in the visit inquived for what sum they could be bought. Is this spirit they left me; and I was meet astonish next morning by the appearance of a paragraph attacking or sneering at the Aztecs in The Herald. I called to know what it meant, and was nasured by Mr. Hudson that he did not write the attack. He further assured me, that, if Fuevild advertise in The Herald and of all implificant pamy hists printed in his job office, I should have no cause to complem of its Editorical notices. To this I replied that hisears. Howell & McCoy, a couple of industrious and deserving young printers, were doing my work, and that disliked to withfraw at from them. This was soon fellowed by another and eaverer attack on my oxhibition. I soon after met Mr. Hudson at the Chinton Hotel, and he told me that the attack afferessed was not from his pen. I offered him five dellars if he would write and publish in The Herald him own opinion of the Aztec Children, whatsver that opinion might be. Looking at the money he said. No sun') (or 'no such aum') could buy The Herald. I think the inter was his expression. He chemical, though frequently nuged to

so far as we have known Mr. Merris, all his transac-

tions have been of the most unexceptionable character, and such as are entitled to entire confidence In the same connection we quote the following pare graphs:

"We cheerfully publish the following note and af-fidavit from Mr. Morris, as his fittest vandication, from a malicious and venal system of persecution adopted toward him by the proprietors of The

Heraid.

The practices of that journal in cases like this are sufficiently notorious here, but abroad they are not so well known, and hence the propriety of Mr. Merris's publication.

"The charge that any improper efforts have been made by Mr. Morris to control or bias the judgment of the press, in reference to the children exhibiting by him in this City, we believe to be wholly unfounded, and to have originated in The Heraid, solely from the mercenary motives indicated by Mr. Morris."

(Evaning Post. "The only comment we shall make on the above
[afficavit] is, that we have known Mr. Joseph Mor

ris for some eight years, and a more prompt, hon-orable business man, we have never dealt with. When invited by him to attend a private exhibition of the Aztec Children, he particularly requested an expression of The Mirror's honest opinion in regard to them, whatever it might be." ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA. - The U. S.

Mail steamship Alabama, Capt. Ludlow, from Savan nah, arrived yesterday. We are indebted to our friends of the Republican, Georgian, and News fo late papers.

PHILADELPHIA.

New Steamer-Death from a Beer Barrel-Fire -Sam. Houston-Dr. Kane-Weather-Mar-PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1852.

PHILADREPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1882.

A fine, new sea steamer, called the Delaware, is now lying atour wharves. She is intended to ply between Philadelphia and New-York next summer, in connection with the Penobscot and Kennebec. (She was here on Saturday.—Ed. Trib.)

John Sharp, aged 48 years, died this moraing from the effect of injuries received last night in Carteriality, in consequence of a barrel of ale rolling upon nim.

nim.
The tailor store of Henry Hiler, No. 68 North 8th st., was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$1,600

this evening.
Dr. E. Kane, late of the Arctic Expedition, is les-

Dr. E. Kane, late of the Arctic Expedition, is leaturing in this city.

The weather to day is clear and pleasant.

There is a good demand for CLOVER SEED, parily for the supply of neighboring markets, and further sales of prime have been made at \$2.2 % 64 h. The Covyron market has undergene no change. The FLOUR market contains firm the steek or sale is small. Sales of 1,200 bels. at \$1.3 % bbl. There is a fair demand for city consumption at free \$4.50 to \$2.50 for course, no textra grands, and \$3.5 to \$6.50 for funcy. By E. FLOUR is scarce and worth \$1.50.—CORN MEAL is scarce. A sale of 100 bbls. at \$3.12 % bbl. Wiffart is very scarce and in demand. Sales \$,500 bashels prime Southern Red at \$5.500., which is a further advance, and Wibits at \$1.5 % bbls. The market is bare of five at \$1.6 % bbls. The market is bare of five at \$1.6 % bbls. The market is bare of five at \$1.6 % bbls. The market is bare of five at \$1.6 % bbls. The market is bare of five at \$1.6 % bbls. The market is bare of five at \$1.6 % bbls. The market is bare of five and the first indicate of \$1.00 bags. In GROURIES and FROVISIONS there is more soing butterices of the leading articles are unchanged. A curre of 3 000 bags Laguayra Covyex has been taken for a neighborious market, as about \$1.0 % bbls. Miller is also so the cleaning rates of last week. Wittent is linker. Sales of these at \$20 c.

Sale Or Ergons — First Beard—200 U. S. Bank, \$2.5 c.

Sale Or Ergons — First Beard—200 U. S. Bank, \$2.5 c.

hhds, a 21(4:12c. The market is bare of bols, since at 22c.

SALE OF STOCKS --First Beard-200 U. S. Bank, 2;
1.450 Rending R. R. 32; 6:00 do 25; 5:200 Lehurs Iat, 35;
1.450 Rending R. N. 32; 27 Fenn R. M.; 41s; 5300 Harraburg R. R. 6s; 505; 53:000 do. 55; 51.500 Rensington W. W. 6s; 75;
25 biovia Carnal, 17; 8; 00c Handling R. R. 6s; 70; 77; 164
Lens Island R. R. 99; 8323 County 5s; 60, 30; 3430 Millington R. R. 6s; 50;

Second Record-2 Farm and Mech. Bank, 69; 10 Minut.

Second Record-2 Farm and Mech. Bank, 69; 10 Minut.

Second Record-2 Farm and Mech. Bank, 199; 310;
25 med Biech. Bank, 27; 2 5400 Harrisburg R. 6s; 50; 51 000;
25 med Stech. Bank, 27; 5 500 do. 99; 11 Girard Bank, 12; 51,000 Allegheny City 6s; 52;

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT - By APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT - By ond with the advice and consent of the Scaute-John F Smith, to be Register of the Land Office at Missaukie, Wisconein John S. H. Rainer, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Champagnele, Arianasa. William M. Lapsley, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Chamba, Ambana, James Magoffin, to be Begister of the Land Office at Stephens Alabama. Jackson W. Fatth, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Et. Stephens, Alabama. Anomic Public Moneys at Et. Stephens, Alabama. Anomic Priorida. Thomas J. Burke, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Toscaloons. Alabama. George W. Wood, to be Register of the Land Office at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Supreme Court of the United D. Amis's administrators, appellants, ss. Samuel F. Butter-administrators, appellants, ss. Samuel F. Butter-worth, et ux.—This cause was argued by Measra, Worth, et ux.—This cause was argued by Measra, Worth, et ux.—This cause was argued by Mr. Co. V. E. Howard for the appellants, and by Mr. Co. use. &c.—This cause was argued by Mr. Coxe for the appellants, and submitted on a printed argument by Mr. Clay for the appelless. Adjourned usual to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M.

The cit zens residing along the Steazenville Rull-road recently held a meeting, and resolved nereaf-ter not to allow laborers to carry arms, or persons to rell hemisquer. The late riot is apparently sup-

sented to accept the conditions of an honorable sur-render on the part of Gen. Cruz.

A treaty was concluded, which will secure to the republic years of peace, and a continuance of pros-

On the 8th Dec, at 7 o'clock in the morning, the

Garcia Reyes acted for Gen. Bulnes, when on the 15th irst. to the content of all well disposed citizens, the following treaty was entered into. Thus ends the Chilian revolution and civil war, making room or peace and consequent prosperity:
Conditions of the Treaty concluded by Manuel Bulnes on ene side, and José Maria de la Cruz on the other side.

of attacking one of them.

Their vessels shall always be free to enter and leave their respective ports, and the cargoes shall be respected, even if they be composed of the enemy's produce, always excepting articles of war. No persons can be taken from such free ships, except officers and soldiers in the enemy's service. Also, that debts contracted, either by Peruvians in Chilt or by Chilines in Peru can be lessily demanded, and except the contracted of the

The American brig Louise, from New-York, had arrived at Valparaiso, having on board the machinery for the small iron steamer Maude.

The steamer Arauco, captured by the British, and now under the English flar, sailed from Valparaiso on the 15th of Dec., for Talcahuara, Valdivia and Chiloe. The French corvette Serieuse, sailed on the 17th for Callao and Tahite.

The British bark Fame sailed from Valparaiso on the 17th of November, with political prisoners for

the 17th of November, with political prisoners for the 18th of November, with political prisoners for the Island of Juan Fernandez. The prisoners re-volted on the passage against the Captain, and forced him to land them at Cobija.

H.B.M.'s ship Thetis sailed for Talcahuano on the 12th December, to relieve the Portland, which had avrived at Valnarizo.

Letter from Mr. Buchhaun. In reply to an invitation of a large number of the citizens of Richmond, Va., to partake of a

be so brief, I cannot enjoy the pleasure and the privilege of meeting you all at the festive board. Intending merely to pass a day with my valued friend,
Judge Maron, my previous arrangements are of such
a character that I must leave here to-morrow, or at
the latest on Saturday morning.

But while I cannot accept the dinner, I shall ever
esteem the invitation from so many of Virginia's
most distinguished and estimable sons as one of the
proudest honors of my life. Your ancient and renowned Commonwealth has ever been the peculiar
gusrdian of State rights and the firm supporter of
constitutional liberty, of law and of order. When,
therefore, she indorses with her approbation any of
my poor efforts to serve the country, her commondation is a sure guarantee that these have been devoted to a righteous caure.

You are pleased to refer in favorable terms to my
recent conduct "at home, in defense of the Federal
Constitution and laws." This was an easy and
agreeable task; because the people of Pennsylvania
have ever been as loyal and faithful to the Constitution, the Union, and the rights of the sovereign
States of which it is composed, as the people of the
arcient Dominion themselves. To have pursued a
different course in my native State would, therefore,
have been to resist the strong current of enlightened
public opinion.

I purposely refrain from discussing the original
ment of the Compromise, because I consider it to
employ the expressive language of the day, as a
"finality," a fixed fact, a most important enactment
of law, the agitation or disturbance of which could
do no possible good, but might produce much positive evil. Our roble vessel of State, freighted with
the hopes of mankind, both for the present and future generations, has passed through the most dangerous breakers which as has ever encountered,
and has triumphantly ridden out the storm.

Beth these who supported the measures of the

en was called in, who dressed his wounds, and